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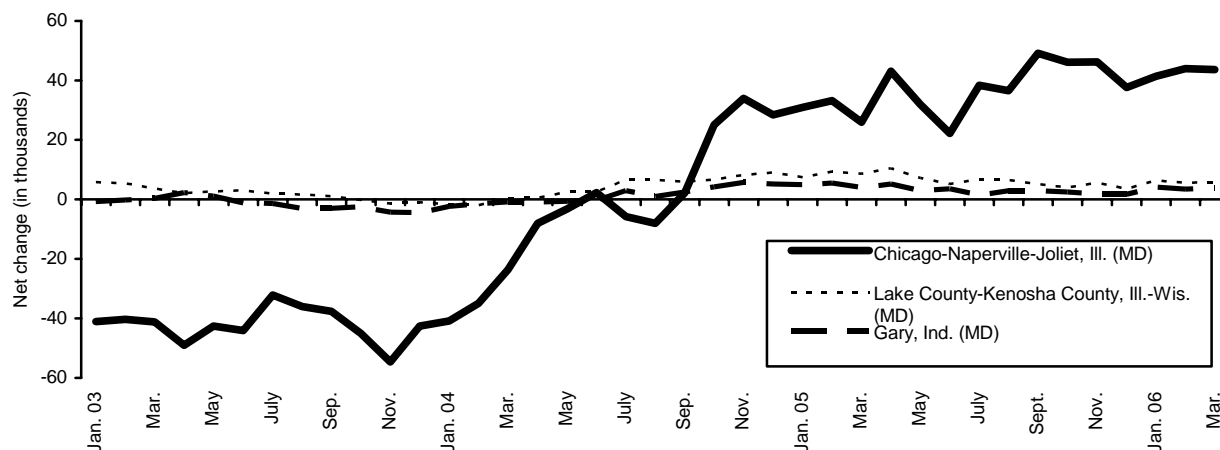
CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT RISES BY 53,300 FROM MARCH A YEAR AGO

Total nonfarm employment for the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 4,426,100 in March 2006, an increase of 53,300 or 1.2 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nationally, nonfarm employment grew 1.6 percent from March 2005 to March 2006. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

The Chicago metropolitan area is comprised of three metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa commented that all three metropolitan divisions gained jobs over the year, with the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division adding the largest number, 43,700. It should be noted, however, that this division accounted for 85 percent of the workforce in the Chicago Metropolitan area. (See chart 1 and table 1; technical note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions.)

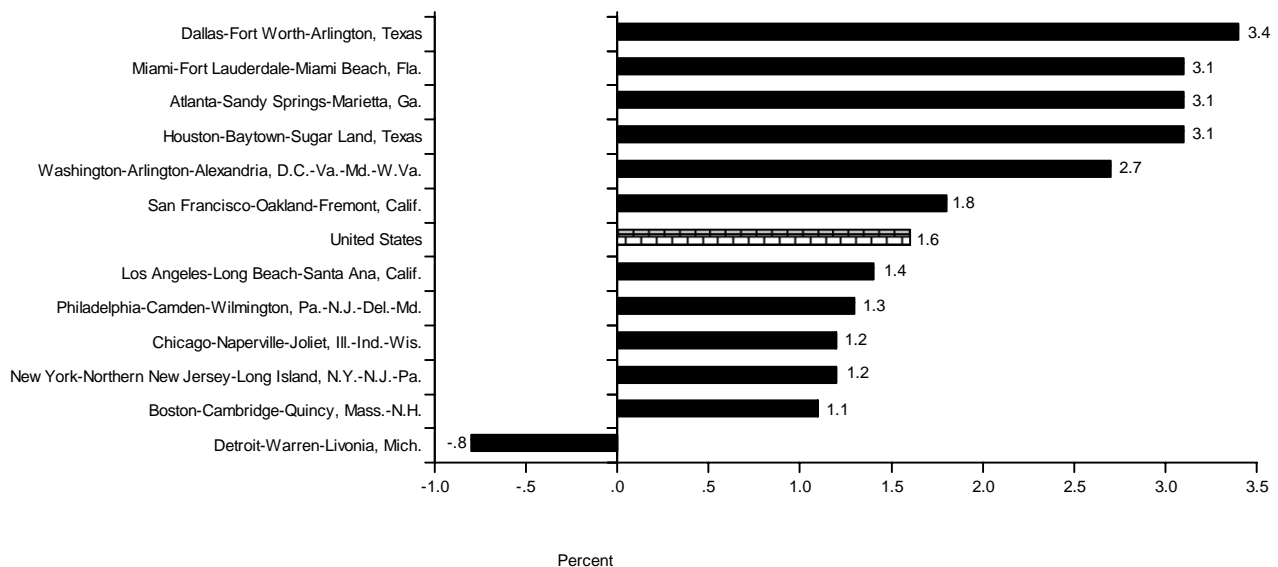
The Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division gained 5,800 jobs over the year. Employment in Gary Ind., the remaining metropolitan division, grew by 3,800 jobs from March a year ago.

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill., Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis., and Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Divisions, January 2003-March 2006



Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., was one of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan areas in March 2006. Among these 12 areas, job growth was strongest in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas, increasing 3.4 percent from March 2005 to March 2006. Three areas followed with 3.1-percent gains: Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas; Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.; and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. (2.7 percent) and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. (1.8 percent) also registered growth stronger than the 1.6-percent over-the-year increase for the nation. (See chart 2 and table 2.) Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., tied New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 1.2-percent growth. Both areas had employment gains close to the increases in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. (1.4 percent), Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. (1.3 percent) and Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (1.1 percent). Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., was the only metropolitan area among the top 12 that experienced an over-the-year employment loss, shedding 0.8 percent of its jobs.

Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest metropolitan areas and the United States, March 2005-March 2006



From March 2005 to March 2006, job growth in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. metropolitan area was led by professional and business services, which added 24,200 jobs. (Of note, professional and business services was the growth leader in 9 of the 12 largest metropolitan areas.) Leisure and hospitality followed with the addition of 12,200 jobs. Payrolls grew in five of the nine remaining industry supersectors, ranging from 7,300 in both financial activities, and trade, transportation, and utilities to 3,000 in construction. Elsewhere, manufacturing registered a decline of 8,200 jobs in the metropolitan area from March a year ago, government payrolls dropped 4,000 jobs and the information supersector lost 1,200. Employment in the natural resources and mining supersector was unchanged over the past 12 months. (See table 1.)

Job growth in the eight county Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division was also led by professional and business services (22,100). Leisure and hospitality,

and financial activities added 11,000 and 6,300 jobs, respectively. Smaller job gains were noted in other services (5,500); educational and health services (4,300); trade, transportation, and utilities (4,200); and construction (1,600). Three supersectors lost jobs over the year: manufacturing (-6,400), government (-3,900), and information (-1,000).

From March 2005 to March 2006, employment growth in the Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division was led by trade, transportation, and utilities (2,000); professional and business services (1,700); and educational and health services (1,100). Manufacturing, on the other hand, lost 1,200 jobs from March a year ago. Employment in the remaining supersectors changed little over the year.

In the Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division, the educational and health services supersector added 1,300 jobs; construction added 1,200; and trade, transportation, and utilities, 1,100. Employment in the remaining industry supersectors was unchanged or varied by less than 1,000 in the Gary division from March 2005 to March 2006.

Industry employment in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. metropolitan area

The employment increase in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. metropolitan area from March 2005 to March 2006 marked the 19th consecutive month of over-the-year growth. The March 2006 increase of 53,300 jobs was comparable to the 12-month job gains posted in January and February of this year.

Professional and business services employment rose by 24,200 or 3.6 percent from March a year ago, the 26th straight over-the-year gain. Most of the current growth was in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division where nearly 9 out of 10 professional and business services jobs in Chicago's metropolitan area were located.

Jobs in leisure and hospitality rose by 12,200 in the Chicago area, an increase of 3.3 percent. Over-the-year advances in this industry supersector have been posted each month for more than three years. Nine-tenths of the most recent job additions in this supersector were located in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities, the largest industry supersector in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Area accounting for one-fifth of all employment, rose by 7,300 from March a year ago. This supersector has now enjoyed an uninterrupted 23-month span of over-the-year advances. All three metropolitan divisions added to their employment counts in this supersector in March 2006 led by the addition of 4,200 jobs in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division. The Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division added 2,000 jobs and the Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division contributed 1,100.

Financial activities employment also rose by 7,300 from March 2005 to March 2006. In this industry supersector, over-year increases were recorded throughout 2005 and the first three months of 2006. In 2004, this industry had sustained 12 months of over-the-year declines.

Jobs in educational and health services increased by 6,700 in the metropolitan area from March a year ago, a gain of 1.2 percent. Nearly two-thirds of the payroll additions in this industry supersector took place in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division. The Gary, Ind. and Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Divisions contributed about equally to the remainder of the gain adding

1,300 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. For the Chicago area as a whole, this industry supersector has enjoyed over six continuous years of over-the-year employment gains.

Employment in the other services industry (which includes equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, and such services as providing dry-cleaning and laundry, personal care, death care, pet care, photofinishing, temporary parking, and dating) rose by 6,000 in the Chicago area, similar to the 12-month gains posted in January and February of this year.

The construction industry supersector in the Chicago metropolitan area added 3,000 jobs from March 2005 to March 2006. Employment growth was particularly strong in the Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division which added 1,200 jobs, an increase of 7.2 percent. Though the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division added more jobs, 1,600, it represented an increase of only 1.0 percent.

Three supersectors in the Chicago metropolitan area lost jobs from March 2005 to March 2006. Manufacturing continued its downward slide in the Chicago metropolitan area with the loss of 8,200 jobs in March 2006, bringing this industry's employment level to 488,400. The last time manufacturing payrolls added more than 1,000 jobs over a 12-month period in the Chicago area was March 1998 (18,000). Since that time 18 years ago, employment in the manufacturing supersector has declined by 195,000, or 28.5 percent.

Public sector employment in the Chicago area declined by 4,000 from March 2005 to March 2006. Almost all of this loss occurred in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division.

Employment in the information supersector (which includes software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; and the industries known as Internet services providers and Web search portals, data processing industries, and the information services industries) was down by 1,200 in March 2006. The last time this supersector added 1,000 or more jobs over the year was June 2001 (1,600).

Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Method of estimation. The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both

months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated February 18, 2004. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of Employment and Earnings.

Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois; Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

The Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois.

The Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Lake County in Illinois and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

The Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana.

Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Chicago metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Mar. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006(p)	Change from Mar. 2005 to Mar. 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)						
Total nonfarm	4,372.8	4,391.7	4,400.5	4,426.1	53.3	1.2
Natural resources and mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
Construction	193.0	192.3	192.0	196.0	3.0	1.6
Manufacturing	496.6	489.5	489.7	488.4	-8.2	-1.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	896.2	907.1	898.8	903.5	7.3	.8
Information	93.0	91.8	91.9	91.8	-1.2	-1.3
Financial activities	323.4	328.9	329.0	330.7	7.3	2.3
Professional & business services	680.8	694.6	696.6	705.0	24.2	3.6
Educational & health services	556.6	559.5	563.0	563.3	6.7	1.2
Leisure & hospitality	367.0	372.5	372.8	379.2	12.2	3.3
Other services	193.1	197.6	198.7	199.1	6.0	3.1
Government	570.8	555.6	565.7	566.8	-4.0	-.7
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	3,716.1	3,731.4	3,738.7	3,759.8	43.7	1.2
Natural resources and mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	.0	.0
Construction	157.6	155.1	154.9	159.2	1.6	1.0
Manufacturing	396.6	391.3	391.6	390.2	-6.4	-1.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	756.8	764.5	757.4	761.0	4.2	.6
Information	85.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	-1.0	-1.2
Financial activities	291.5	296.5	296.4	297.8	6.3	2.2
Professional & business services	599.6	612.3	614.0	621.7	22.1	3.7
Educational & health services	476.0	477.5	480.2	480.3	4.3	.9
Leisure & hospitality	304.5	310.9	311.1	315.5	11.0	3.6
Other services	167.6	171.9	172.9	173.1	5.5	3.3
Government	479.3	465.8	474.6	475.4	-3.9	-.8
Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	383.4	385.7	386.2	389.2	5.8	1.5
Natural resources and mining	.2	.2	.2	.2	.0	.0
Construction	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.9	.2	1.1
Manufacturing	62.0	60.8	60.9	60.8	-1.2	-1.9
Trade, transportation, & utilities	80.7	82.7	81.9	82.7	2.0	2.5
Information	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	.0	.0
Financial activities	22.0	22.5	22.7	23.0	1.0	4.5
Professional & business services	58.2	59.4	59.6	59.9	1.7	2.9
Educational & health services	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.1	1.1	2.8
Leisure & hospitality	32.9	32.4	32.5	33.8	.9	2.7
Other services	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.2	.2	1.5
Government	50.2	49.6	49.8	50.1	-.1	-.2
Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	273.3	274.6	275.6	277.1	3.8	1.4
Natural resources and mining	.5	.5	.5	.5	.0	.0
Construction	16.7	18.3	18.2	17.9	1.2	7.2
Manufacturing	38.0	37.4	37.2	37.4	-.6	-1.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	58.7	59.9	59.5	59.8	1.1	1.9
Information	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	-.2	-8.0
Financial activities	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	.0	.0
Professional & business services	23.0	22.9	23.0	23.4	.4	1.7
Educational & health services	40.6	41.5	41.8	41.9	1.3	3.2
Leisure & hospitality	29.6	29.2	29.2	29.9	.3	1.0
Other services	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	.3	2.4
Government	41.3	40.2	41.3	41.3	.0	.0

(p)=preliminary.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Mar. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006(p)	Change from Mar. 2005 to Mar. 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.						
Total nonfarm	8,238.2	8,252.5	8,272.8	8,336.3	98.1	1.2
Natural resources, mining, & construction	311.6	316.6	313.6	321.5	9.9	3.2
Manufacturing	484.9	459.5	462.5	465.1	-19.8	-4.1
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1,557.5	1,579.9	1,565.8	1,570.0	12.5	.8
Information	284.9	287.5	286.6	288.1	3.2	1.1
Financial activities	770.2	785.5	786.1	787.3	17.1	2.2
Professional & business services	1,214.4	1,208.8	1,213.6	1,227.9	13.5	1.1
Educational & health services	1,381.6	1,381.4	1,397.5	1,407.3	25.7	1.9
Leisure & hospitality	586.1	582.5	584.5	596.2	10.1	1.7
Other services	361.3	374.8	376.4	379.7	18.4	5.1
Government	1,285.7	1276	1,286.2	1,293.2	7.5	.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	5,481.9	5,498.6	5,532.4	5,556.0	74.1	1.4
Natural resources and mining	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	-.1	-2.2
Construction	236.3	248.4	250.2	252.3	16	6.8
Manufacturing	657.3	645.9	649.0	651.5	-5.8	-.9
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1047.6	1065.4	1059.8	1059.9	12.3	1.2
Information	245.0	238.8	241.1	243.9	-1.1	-.4
Financial activities	378.3	384.6	385.4	386.4	8.1	2.1
Professional & business services	829.6	837.7	845	847.2	17.6	2.1
Educational & health services	606.4	603.3	613.2	614.7	8.3	1.4
Leisure & hospitality	533.5	534.4	539.6	545.0	11.5	2.2
Other services	193.2	193.7	195.5	197.0	3.8	2.0
Government	750.2	742.1	749.2	753.7	3.5	.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.						
Total nonfarm	4,372.8	4,391.7	4,400.5	4,426.1	53.3	1.2
Natural resources and mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
Construction	193.0	192.3	192.0	196.0	3.0	1.6
Manufacturing	496.6	489.5	489.7	488.4	-8.2	-1.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	896.2	907.1	898.8	903.5	7.3	.8
Information	93.0	91.8	91.9	91.8	-1.2	-1.3
Financial activities	323.4	328.9	329.0	330.7	7.3	2.3
Professional & business services	680.8	694.6	696.6	705.0	24.2	3.6
Educational & health services	556.6	559.5	563.0	563.3	6.7	1.2
Leisure & hospitality	367.0	372.5	372.8	379.2	12.2	3.3
Other services	193.1	197.6	198.7	199.1	6.0	3.1
Government	570.8	555.6	565.7	566.8	-4.0	-.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.						
Total nonfarm	2,879.1	2,920	2,934.7	2,955.4	76.3	2.7
Natural resources, mining, & construction	177.6	184.6	183.9	186.3	8.7	4.9
Manufacturing	65.3	64.1	64.4	64.7	-.6	-.9
Trade, transportation, & utilities	400.1	409.8	406.4	408.3	8.2	2.0
Information	100.3	98.6	99.1	99.5	-.8	-.8
Financial activities	158.6	160.9	161.2	161.8	3.2	2.0
Professional & business services	631.4	649.4	654.5	660.2	28.8	4.6
Educational & health services	311.4	314.0	319.3	319.8	8.4	2.7
Leisure & hospitality	238.9	242.4	244.6	248.8	9.9	4.1
Other services	165.6	166.0	166.7	168.4	2.8	1.7
Government	629.9	630.2	634.6	637.6	7.7	1.2

(p)=preliminary.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued

Area and Industry	Mar. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006(p)	Change from Mar. 2005 to Mar. 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,725.5	2,783.4	2,801.3	2,818.3	92.8	3.4
Natural resources, mining, & construction	160.1	167.8	170.1	171.1	11.0	6.9
Manufacturing	290.3	294.2	294.4	293.9	3.6	1.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	590.7	602.9	600.8	603.9	13.2	2.2
Information	92.7	91.9	91.6	92.1	-6	-6
Financial activities	217.3	225.8	226.0	226.0	8.7	4.0
Professional & business services	373.7	387.5	392.1	396.4	22.7	6.1
Educational & health services	281.9	291.1	292.3	294.8	12.9	4.6
Leisure & hospitality	254.1	254.2	256.8	261.0	6.9	2.7
Other services	106.4	106.0	106.6	109.4	3.0	2.8
Government	358.3	362.0	370.6	369.7	11.4	3.2
Philadelphia-Camden, Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.						
Total nonfarm	2,741.4	2,747.4	2,760.0	2,777.0	35.6	1.3
Natural resources, mining & construction	117.6	118.9	117.5	121.3	3.7	3.1
Manufacturing	231.5	227.0	226.3	226.6	-4.9	-2.1
Trade, transportation, & utilities	525.1	535.0	529.7	532.8	7.7	1.5
Information	54.4	54.8	54.9	55.1	.7	1.3
Financial activities	218.1	218.4	218.3	218.7	.6	.3
Professional & business services	398.7	402.5	404.2	407.6	8.9	2.2
Educational & health services	501.7	501.7	513.1	510.4	8.7	1.7
Leisure & hospitality	205.5	206.4	205.9	211.6	6.1	3.0
Other services	125.2	127.7	128.5	129.8	4.6	3.7
Government	363.6	355.0	361.6	363.1	-.5	-.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.						
Total nonfarm	2,377.1	2,418.1	2,441.2	2,451.0	73.9	3.1
Natural resources and mining	.6	.8	.8	.7	.1	16.7
Construction	138.2	143.9	146.1	146.0	7.8	5.6
Manufacturing	100.5	99.2	100.0	100.3	-.2	-.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	522.6	533.2	534.4	534.7	12.1	2.3
Information	57.0	57.5	57.5	57.7	.7	1.2
Financial activities	175.0	179.5	181.2	182.1	7.1	4.1
Professional & business services	411.2	422.2	429.4	431.5	20.3	4.9
Educational & health services	298.2	303.5	305.9	307.5	9.3	3.1
Leisure & hospitality	252.1	252.3	258.1	261.6	9.5	3.8
Other services	99.2	102.8	103.4	103.1	3.9	3.9
Government	322.5	323.2	324.4	325.8	3.3	1.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,380.7	2,390.9	2,399.5	2,406.4	25.7	1.1
Natural resources and mining	1.0	.9	.9	.9	-.1	-10.0
Construction	90.3	96.9	93.9	95.0	4.7	5.2
Manufacturing	227	226.1	226.8	226.6	-.4	-.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	414.8	417.5	412.5	412.7	-2.1	-.5
Information	73.6	74.4	74.7	74.8	1.2	1.6
Financial activities	182.6	187.5	187.0	187.5	4.9	2.7
Professional & business services	374.8	379.5	380.6	382.0	7.2	1.9
Educational & health services	440.1	435.9	446.1	447.2	7.1	1.6
Leisure & hospitality	196.1	193.0	193.5	195.9	-.2	-.1
Other services	85.2	85.1	85.0	85.6	.4	.5
Government	295.2	294.1	298.5	298.2	3.0	1.0

(p)=preliminary.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued

Area and Industry	Mar. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006(p)	Change from Mar. 2005 to Mar. 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,322.6	2,367.3	2,383.7	2,393.7	71.1	3.1
Natural resources, mining & construction	238.4	244.9	246.5	248.6	10.2	4.3
Manufacturing	209.0	214.0	215.4	215.2	6.2	3.0
Trade, transportation, & utilities	472.5	486.7	483.9	483.0	10.5	2.2
Information	37.1	35.7	35.7	35.3	-1.8	-4.9
Financial activities	137.1	140.2	140.7	141.0	3.9	2.8
Professional & business services	328.4	339.8	344.9	347.3	18.9	5.8
Educational & health services	259.6	264.5	266.1	267.5	7.9	3.0
Leisure & hospitality	204.8	203.5	206.4	210.1	5.3	2.6
Other services	93.1	94.8	95.2	96.5	3.4	3.7
Government	342.6	343.2	348.9	349.2	6.6	1.9
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.						
Total nonfarm	2298.7	2342.5	2358.5	2371.1	72.4	3.1
Natural resources and mining	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	.2	10.5
Construction	127.0	134.6	135.5	136.6	9.6	7.6
Manufacturing	176.9	176.0	176.6	176.3	-.6	-.3
Trade, transportation, & utilities	522.7	531.8	531.1	533.5	10.8	2.1
Information	90.5	89.2	89.4	89.8	-.7	-.8
Financial activities	155.4	158.3	159.0	159.5	4.1	2.6
Professional & business services	379.8	390.6	394.5	396.6	16.8	4.4
Educational & health services	226.8	235.1	237.3	238.0	11.2	4.9
Leisure & hospitality	212.9	213.6	216.2	219.8	6.9	3.2
Other services	94.4	97.4	98.3	98.9	4.5	4.8
Government	310.4	313.8	318.4	320.0	9.6	3.1
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.						
Total nonfarm	2,023.5	1,990.3	1,996.7	2,006.4	-17.1	-.8
Natural resources, mining & construction	75.8	74.2	73.0	73.9	-1.9	-2.5
Manufacturing	285.8	270.7	272.0	275.4	-10.4	-3.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	375.3	374.9	370.8	373.2	-2.1	-.6
Information	35.4	34.5	34.9	34.5	-.9	-2.5
Financial activities	117.5	117.7	117.9	118.2	.7	.6
Professional & business services	363.2	362.6	363.4	362.3	-.9	-.2
Educational & health services	264.2	263.9	266.2	266.8	2.6	1.0
Leisure & hospitality	176.3	173.0	173.3	175.3	-1.0	-.6
Other services	89.0	88.5	88.4	89.0	.0	.0
Government	241.0	230.3	236.8	237.8	-3.2	-1.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	1,962.2	1,980	1,992.9	1,997.4	35.2	1.8
Natural resources and mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	.0	.0
Construction	110.1	116.7	119.1	120.1	10.0	9.1
Manufacturing	138.6	138.4	138.9	139.2	.6	.4
Trade, transportation, & utilities	354.3	361.5	358.8	357.7	3.4	1.0
Information	72.5	69.7	70.0	70.0	-2.5	-3.4
Financial activities	156.7	160.0	161.1	161.6	4.9	3.1
Professional & business services	331.0	336.8	338.2	337.8	6.8	2.1
Educational & health services	220.4	218.9	223.1	224.0	3.6	1.6
Leisure & hospitality	193.1	194.9	196.7	198.9	5.8	3.0
Other services	72.5	71.7	72.1	72.9	.4	.6
Government	311.7	310.1	313.6	313.9	2.2	.7

(p)=preliminary.

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